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PANEL MOUNTING

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(57) Claim

1. A mounting section for operative engagement with an edge of a panel, the mounting section being securable to a structure to thereby enable mounting of the panel edge to the structure, the mounting section including a channel portion extending in a longitudinal direction and for receiving the panel edge, the channel portion having a mouth through which the panel extends in use, the channel portion including a front wall defining one side of the mouth and an opposed wall defining an opposite side of the mouth, the front and opposed walls being connected together and the panel edge being receivable between the front wall and the connected opposed wall so as to extend in the longitudinal direction with the general plane of the panel passing out through the mouth, at least one of the front and opposed walls being resiliently movable away from the other connected wall, the panel edge being receivable in the mouth by movement of the panel edge in a lateral direction which is transverse to both the general plane of the panel and to the longitudinal direction so that the panel edge moves past one of the connected walls and generally directly towards the other of the connected walls and into its generally desired final position, whereafter the said one of the connected walls past which the panel edge has moved adopts its operative position in which the resiliently movable wall(s) apply a biasing force to the panel edge so as to clamp the same.

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Complete specification for the invention entitled:

PANEL MOUNTING

The following statement is a full description of this invention,
including the best method of performing it known to me..... :-



PANEL MOUNTING

This invention relates to mounting of panels, particularly although not exclusively in the building and construction fields.

5 In the building and construction industries, the mounting of panels to structural members is carried out in various ways. One particular technique used for mounting of a soffit beneath the eaves of a building is particularly expensive in both materials and labour. The system commonly used for mounting of a soffit to extend between the fascia board and the wall of the building involves 10 firstly mounting timber pieces to the projecting ends of the roof trusses so that these pieces extend downwardly generally adjacent to the building wall. A longitudinal beam is then fastened to the bottom ends of the downwardly extending pieces so as to be at the level of the groove normally provided along the inside face of the 15 fascia board near the bottom edge. The soffit is then fitted into the groove in the fascia board and its inner edge adjacent to the building wall is nailed upwardly into the longitudinal beam. A concealing timber piece such as a triangular piece is then mounted beneath the inner edge of the soffit to conceal the fixing nails and 20 also to finish the appearance, particularly since the soffit may not be cut with precision and may therefore not extend closely adjacent to the building wall along its length. This system of mounting a soffit is expensive both in the amount of materials required and also in the builder's labour required. This system is illustrated in Fig. 25 1 of the drawings.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a mounting section which enables relatively simple and effective mounting of a panel edge to an adjacent member within a structure or construction.

30 It is a preferred object to provide a mounting section which is particularly suitable for mounting of a soffit beneath the eaves of a building structure.

~~According to the present invention there is provided a mounting section for operative engagement with an edge of a panel, the mounting section being securable to a structure to thereby enable 35 mounting of the panel edge to the structure, the mounting section including a channel portion for receiving the panel edge, the channel portion having a mouth through which the panel extends in use, the~~



According to the present invention there is provided a mounting section for operative engagement with an edge of a panel, the mounting section being securable to a structure to thereby enable mounting of the panel edge to the structure, the mounting section including a channel portion extending in a longitudinal direction and for receiving the panel edge, the channel portion having a mouth through which the panel extends in use, the channel portion including a front wall defining one side of the mouth and an opposed wall defining an opposite side of the mouth, the front and opposed walls being connected together and the panel edge being receivable between the front wall and the connected opposed wall so as to extend in the longitudinal direction with the general plane of the panel passing out through the mouth, at least one of the front and opposed walls being resiliently movable away from the other connected wall, the panel edge being receivable in the mouth by movement of the panel edge in a lateral direction which is transverse to both the general plane of the panel and to the longitudinal direction so that the panel edge moves past one of the connected walls and generally directly towards the other of the connected walls and into its generally desired final position, whereafter the said one of the connected walls past which the panel edge has moved adopts its operative position in which the resiliently movable wall(s) apply a biasing force to the panel edge so as to clamp the same.



~~channel portion including a front wall defining one side of the mouth~~
 and an opposed wall defining an opposite side of the mouth, the front
 and opposed walls being connected together and the panel edge being
 receivable between the front wall and the connected opposed wall, at
 5 least one of the front and opposed walls being resiliently movable
 away from the other connected wall, the panel edge being receivable
 in the mouth by lateral movement of the panel edge past one of the
 connected walls whereafter the connected walls adopt their operative
 positions in which the resiliently movable wall(s) apply a biasing
 10 ~~force to the panel edge so as to clamp the same.~~

In one possible embodiment, the front wall is shorter than the
 opposed wall to allow the panel edge to enter the channel portion
 past the front wall by lateral movement of the panel edge so that the
 panel edge passes by the tip of the front wall and engages with the
 15 opposed wall to locate the panel edge at the mouth of the channel
 portion.

The front wall may be inclined inwardly towards the mouth of
 the channel portion so as to form a guide ramp for the panel edge
 which is engaged with the front wall and is moved laterally along the
 20 front wall towards the mouth of the channel portion.

Preferably the opposed wall is inclined towards the front wall
 and towards the mouth of the channel portion and has a terminal lip
 for engagement with the panel edge, the panel edge in use engaging
 with the terminal lip and moving the opposed wall resiliently away
 25 from its rest condition to open the mouth of the channel portion and
 enable insertion of the panel edge into the mouth.

A biasing means may be located internally of the channel
 portion, the biasing means being arranged to engage with the panel
 edge when received within the mouth and to apply a biasing force to
 30 the panel edge in a direction out of the channel portion. The
 biasing means may comprise a biasing tongue arranged within the
 channel portion and located so as to be engaged by the panel edge and
 resiliently urged thereby away from the mouth so that the tongue
 applies the outward force to the panel edge in reaction to the
 35 inwardly directed force of the panel edge. The biasing tongue is
 preferably secured to the channel portion at or in the vicinity of
 the region at the base of the opposed wall remote from the channel
 mouth, the arrangement being such that when the opposed wall is



resiliently moved away from its rest position as a result of engagement by the panel edge, the biasing tongue is located inwardly of the mouth of the channel portion and engages with the panel edge when it enters the mouth.

5 In one possible embodiment, the front wall is movable, the front wall having a rest position and being movable from its rest position inwardly of the channel portion to allow the panel edge to enter the mouth of the channel portion past the movable front wall by lateral movement of the panel edge, the front wall being returned
10 towards its rest position when the panel edge has passed the movable front wall and entered the channel portion between the front and opposed walls. The channel portion may include a base wall connecting the front and opposed walls together opposite to the mouth, front wall being movable by a hinging movement about its edge
15 remote from the mouth so as to be movable towards the base wall of the channel portion during the movement of a panel edge past the front wall. The front wall is preferably resiliently movable so that when the panel edge moves past the tip of the movable front wall at the mouth, the front wall will resiliently move back towards its rest
20 position and enable the panel edge to be located and clamped between the front and opposed walls.

The channel portion may comprise a base portion, a movable front wall, and opposed wall which are all formed integrally, the channel portion further including a mounting flange forming a
25 continuation of the general plane of the base portion and enabling mounting of the channel portion to the structure.

The channel portion may comprise a base portion for mounting to the structure, the opposed wall being attached to the base portion and being resiliently movable upon contact of the panel edge
30 therewith, the mounting section including a separate member, the separate member having a main wall which defines the front wall, the main wall extending in use to the panel edge from the base portion and bearing against the panel edge, the separate member further comprising a retaining web extending from the main wall towards the
35 base portion and being connected in use to the base portion to retain the separate member to the base portion. The main wall may be fitted to the base portion so as to be capable of hinging movement relative to the base portion and thereby move into engagement with the panel

edge when it is located against the opposed wall and to bring the retaining web into engagement with the base portion for connection thereto. The retaining web may be connected to the base with a snap fit between complementary formations provided by the retaining web and the base portion.

5 The front and opposed walls may be both connected to a base portion of the section and the front wall may be connected to the base portion at a hinge connection to enable the front wall to hinge about its connection to the base portion after location of the panel edge in its generally desired final position.

10 A base portion may be provided for securing the mounting section to the structure, the base portion including cantilevered webs which define concave formations for enabling complementary means secured to the structure to cooperate with the concave formations and secure the base portion to the structure.

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~~thereby move into engagement with the panel edge when it is located~~
against the opposed wall and to bring the retaining web into
engagement with the base portion for connection thereto. The
retaining web may be connected to the base with a snap fit between
5 complementary formations provided by the retaining web and the base
~~portion.~~

Preferably the mounting section comprises an elongated section
of generally constant cross-sectional shape so that the mounting
section mounts the panel edge along a substantial length of the
10 panel.

Possible and preferred features of the present invention will
now be described with particular reference to the accompanying
drawings. However it is to be understood that the features
illustrated in and described with reference to the drawings are not
15 to be construed as limiting on the scope of the invention. In the
drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a cross-sectional view through the eave assembly
of a building structure using the system of fixing the soffit used in
the prior art.

20 Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a length of mounting section
according to a possible embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 3 to 5 show the sequence of operations in mounting of a
panel edge using the mounting section of Fig. 2.

25 Figs. 6 to 8 show respective steps in the mounting of a panel
edge using a mounting section according to a second possible
embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 9, 10 and 11 illustrate further possible embodiments of
mounting sections according to the invention, and

30 Fig. 12 shows a two part mounting section according to the
invention.

Fig. 1 shows a known system of mounting a soffit which is
outlined in the introductory part of this specification.

In Fig. 2 there is shown a mounting section 10 having an
elongated form of constant cross-section e.g. an extrusion or folded
35 or roll-formed section. This section 10 may be made of a suitable
plastics material or metal, preferably having resilient properties
and being of durable material. The section includes a channel
portion 11 having a mouth 12, the mouth being defined between a lower
movable front wall 13 and an upper opposed wall 14. The movable wall
13 is shown in Fig. 2 in its rest position. The movable wall 13 is

shorter than the opposed wall 14 to allow a panel edge 21 such as a soffit to pass by the tip 15 of the movable wall 13 but engage with the opposed wall 14 as shown in the sequence of operations illustrated in Figs. 3 to 5. The movable front wall 13 inclines inwardly, e.g. at about 45°, to the base web 16 of the channel portion 11, so as to form a guide ramp for the panel edge 21 which engages with the movable wall 13 and moves upwardly as shown in Fig. 4 by arrow A into the channel portion 11. During this movement, the movable wall 13 resiliently moves inwardly towards the base web 16 allowing the panel edge 21 to pass. Simultaneously with this movement, the resilience of the movable wall 13 will cause a force to be applied in the direction of arrow B (Fig. 4) through the panel 20 so as to press the remote panel edge 22 into the groove 26 in the fascia 25. To retain the remote panel edge 22 in the groove 26, there may be suitable adhesive deposited within the groove 26 immediately prior to the assembly of the panel 20 into position. When the panel edge 21 passes the tip 15 of the movable wall 13, the movable wall 13 will spring back towards its rest position and will adopt the supporting position for the panel edge 21 shown in Fig. 5. It will be seen that the movable wall 13 also provides a finished aesthetically satisfactory result similar to the triangular bead used in the prior art shown in Fig. 1.

The movable wall 13, base web 16 and opposed wall 14 of the channel portion 11 are formed integrally, e.g. by extrusion of the mounting section. The channel portion 11 is provided with a mounting flange 30 shown in Fig. 2 as forming a continuation of the plane of the base web 16 and extending upwardly beyond the opposed wall 14. This web 30 can enable fastening means such as adhesive to be applied to secure the section to the adjacent structure 35. Alternatively, fasteners such as nails or screws can be passed through the flange 30 into the structure 35 to which the panel 20 is to be mounted.

The opposed wall 14 is shown as being inclined slightly towards the movable wall 13 and having a terminal lip 36 which engages with the panel edge 21. The opposed wall 14, being made of the same material as the movable wall 13, is resilient and as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 will resiliently move away from its initial rest position shown in Figs. 2 and 3 when the panel edge 21 is pushed against it past the tip 15 of the movable wall 13. This resilient movement of the opposed wall 14 enables a clamping effect to be achieved at the panel edge 21 to assist in stable support of the panel edge. As shown in

the drawings, the width of the mouth 12 between the tip 15 of the movable wall 13 and the opposed wall 14 is slightly smaller than the thickness of the panel edge 21 so as to promote clamping of the panel edge 21 as a result of the resilience of the two facing walls 13, 14.

5 In the modified embodiment shown in Figs. 6 to 8, the movable wall 13 is generally similar to the embodiment described above. However, the channel portion 11 further includes a biasing tongue 40 located internally of the channel portion 11. The biasing tongue 40 is operative to engage with the panel edge 21 to apply a biasing
10 force to that edge 21 in a direction out of the channel portion 11. This biasing force can therefore assist in engagement of the remote panel edge 22 with a structural member 25 at that remote edge. In particular, the biasing tongue 40 in the drawings can apply a biasing force in the direction of arrow C in Fig. 8 to press a panel 20, e.g.
15 a soffit into the groove 26 in the fascia 25. The biasing tongue 40 is integral with the opposed wall 14 and is located adjacent to the base of the opposed wall 14 where it is connected to the base web 16. When the opposed wall 14 is resiliently moved upwardly from the position shown in Fig. 6 as a result of engagement by the panel edge
20 21 as shown in Fig. 7, the biasing tongue 40 will move outwardly away from the base web 16 as shown in Fig. 8 and apply a biasing force to the panel edge 21 in the direction of arrow C to urge the remote panel edge 22 into engagement with fascia 25.

In Fig. 9 there is shown an alternative possible mounting
25 section 10 having a flange 30 which projects upwardly from the base web 16 and is turned downwardly to enable mounting to a suspended structural portion 45. Located within the channel portion 11 is a biasing tongue 40 which projects outwardly from the base web 16 towards the mouth 12. When a panel edge is received between the
30 front wall and opposed wall 14 through the mouth 12, the panel edge engages with the biasing tongue 40 so that the tongue is urged resiliently towards the base web 16 thereby applying in reaction of force to the panel edge.

In Fig. 10 there is shown a further embodiment of a mounting
35 section having a biasing tongue 40 similar to the arrangement shown in Fig. 9. In Fig. 10, the rear face of the base web 16 is provided with cantilevered webs 46, 47 facing each other so that a reinforcing member can be located and retained against the rear face of the web 16. The webs 46, 47 also enable the mounting section to be mounted to a structural member by a complementary member mounted to the

structure and which forms a close fit within the webs 46 and 47. Also in Fig. 10, the front wall 13 is provided with a weakened area 48 at its base where it connects to the base web 16 so that that wall 13 is capable of hinging movement about the weakened area 48 during
 5 insertion of the panel edge past the tip 15 of the front wall 13 and into the mouth 12 of the channel portion 11. During such hinging movement of the front wall 13, the tip 15 engages with the biasing tongue 40 and urges the tongue towards the base web 16. The opposed wall 14 is also provided with a weakened area 49 at its base where it
 10 connects to the base web 16 so that the opposed wall 14 can resiliently move upwardly when the panel edge is pushed past the tip 15 and bears against the opposed web 14. When the opposed web 14 has moved upwardly to a sufficient extent and the panel edge moves past the tip 15, the front wall 13 resiliently moves back to its rest
 15 position shown in Fig. 10 and the biasing tongue 40 presses outwardly against the panel edge. The panel edge is also clamped between the edges of the front wall 13 and opposed wall 14.

Fig. 11 shows a further embodiment of a mounting section in which the front wall 13 is arcuate in section so as to resemble a
 20 length of quad when viewed from beneath. As shown in Fig. 11, this mounting section may be utilised by inserting the panel edge 21 into the mouth, hinging the far end 22 of the panel 20 upwardly, at the same time the end 21 bearing against and urging inwardly the biasing tongue 40. When the remote edge 22 has been raised so as to be
 25 aligned with the groove 26 in the structural member 25, the biasing tongue 40 will urge the end 22 into the groove 26. The panel edge 21 will be supported by the front wall 13 which also forms an aesthetically satisfactory finish.

In Fig. 12 there is shown a two part mounting section. The
 30 main section comprises base web 16 and opposed wall 14. The opposed wall 14 is resiliently movable upon contact by a panel edge from beneath. The front wall 13 comprises a separate 55 member which is mountable to the base web 16 after the panel edge has been moved into its generally desired position and bears upwardly against the opposed
 35 wall 14. The front wall 13 is fitted to the lower edge of the base web 16 by complementary male and female formations 50, 51 which permit at least limited pivoting movement of the front wall 13. The separate member 55 has a main wall 56 which defines the front wall 13 so that the main wall extends in use from the bottom edge of the base web 16 to the mouth 11 and to thereby contact and support the panel

edge. The separate member 55 also includes a retaining web 57 which extends from the main wall 56 towards the base web 16 and is connected to the base web 16 after location of the panel edge in position so as to thereby retain the member 55 to the base web 16.

5 The hinging movement of the front wall 13 about the connection 50, 51 enables the member 55 to be hinged upwardly into contact with the panel edge. The retaining web 57 is connected to the base web 16 with a snap fit between complementary formations 58 provided by the retaining web 57 and the base web 16. The resilient downward force

10 applied by the opposed wall 14 clamps the panel edge.

The panel mounting section in Fig. 12 could also be made in one piece with the main wall 56 integral with the base web 16. A weakened portion at the base of the main wall 56 or located a short distance up the base web can enable pivoting of the main wall 56.

15 The integral retaining web 57 can initially be spaced from the base web 16 and when the main wall 56 is hinged upwardly after the panel edge is in position, the complementary formations 58 engage to retain the main wall 56 in a position the same as shown in Fig. 12.

It will be seen that the mounting sections illustrated and

20 described with reference to the accompanying drawings will enable relatively simple and effective mounting of a panel edge to a structure. In particular, a mounting section can be readily mounted to a structure by adhesive or by fastenings, e.g. applied through the projecting flange 30 into the structure. In most embodiments, a

25 panel edge 21 can be moved laterally past the tip 15 of the movable front wall 13 which resiliently moves inwardly to allow the panel edge 21 to pass. The panel edge engages the opposed wall 14 and resiliently moves it away from its rest position. The movable front wall 13 springs back to its initial rest position when the

30 panel edge 21 has passed the tip 15. The panel edge 21 can then be held within the channel portion 11 with a clamping force applied by the front and opposed walls 13, 14. In Fig. 12, the panel edge 21 pushes opposed wall 14 upwardly enabling front wall 13 to be connected and the panel edge to be clamped. The assembly operation

35 is particularly simple and effective and the resulting structure can be aesthetically satisfactory. Because the panel edge 21 is concealed within the channel portion 11, the width of the panel 20 need not be precisely measured and need not be a perfect straight line.

It is to be appreciated that the mounting section can be used in other situations where a panel edge is to be mounted to a structure. For example, the panel may be a vertical panel being joined to a vertical post or wall.

5 Modifications may be made to the panel mounting system according to the present invention without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, although a constant cross-section elongated mounting section is preferred, the mounting section may be relatively short and may be used as fastener clips at
10 spaced points along the panel edge.

The section may be mounted inside a frame so as to be partially concealed, leaving the tip region of the movable front wall exposed for contact by the panel edge.

Adjacent pieces of the mounting section may be neatly joined
15 together by means of short cover pieces or joining pieces of complementary shape. The joining pieces may comprise, for example, generally V-shaped pieces having one wall arranged to fit between the outside face of the base web and the adjacent structural wall and having the other wall extending up the outside of the movable front
20 walls of the adjacent mounting sections so as to cover the join line. Also at corners, the mounting sections may be mitred for providing an aesthetically satisfactory finish. The mitred ends of adjacent mounting sections may also be covered by a corner cover piece of suitable shape.

25 The panel mounting may be attached to a structure by suspending it from above, rather than by fixing it to a wall. For example, timber droppers or equivalent metal strip hangers similar to those used in the prior system may be used as mountings for the mounting section.

30 Although particularly described for mounting of a soffit, the panel mounting may be useful for mounting of other types of panels. For example, the mounting section according to the invention may be used for mounting of a glass panel or pane within a frame. In this case, the mounting section would be provided along one edge and the
35 opposite edge of the panel could engage in a groove or the like provided along the opposite side of the frame.

It is to be understood that various alterations, modifications and/or additions may be made to the features of the possible and preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as herein described without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A mounting section for operative engagement with an edge of a panel, the mounting section being securable to a structure to thereby enable mounting of the panel edge to the structure, the mounting
5 section including a channel portion extending in a longitudinal direction and for receiving the panel edge, the channel portion having a mouth through which the panel extends in use, the channel portion including a front wall defining one side of the mouth and an
10 opposed wall defining an opposite side of the mouth, the front and opposed walls being connected together and the panel edge being receivable between the front wall and the connected opposed wall so as to extend in the longitudinal direction with the general plane of the panel passing out through the mouth, at least one of the front
15 and opposed walls being resiliently movable away from the other connected wall, the panel edge being receivable in the mouth by movement of the panel edge in a lateral direction which is transverse to both the general plane of the panel and to the longitudinal direction so that the panel edge moves past one of the connected
20 walls and generally directly towards the other of the connected walls and into its generally desired final position, whereafter the said one of the connected walls past which the panel edge has moved adopts its operative position in which the resiliently movable wall(s) apply a biasing force to the panel edge so as to clamp the same.
- 25 2. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the front wall is shorter than the opposed wall to allow the panel edge to enter the channel portion past the front wall by lateral movement of the panel edge so that the panel edge passes by the tip of the front wall and engages with the opposed wall to locate the panel edge at the mouth
30 of the channel portion.
3. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 wherein the front wall is inclined inwardly towards the mouth of the channel portion so as to form a guide ramp for the panel edge which is engaged with the
35 front wall and is moved laterally along the front wall towards the mouth of the channel portion.



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4. A mounting section as claimed in any one of the preceding
claims wherein the opposed wall is inclined towards the front wall
and towards the mouth of the channel portion and has a terminal lip
5 for engagement with the panel edge, the panel edge in use engaging
with the terminal lip and moving the opposed wall resiliently away
from its rest condition to open the mouth of the channel portion and
enable insertion of the panel edge into the mouth.

5. A mounting section as claimed in any one of the preceding
10 claims and further including a biasing means located internally of
the channel portion, the biasing means being arranged to engage with

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the panel edge when received within the mouth and to apply a biasing force to the panel edge in a direction out of the channel portion.

5 6. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 5 wherein the biasing means comprises a biasing tongue arranged within the channel portion and located so as to be engaged by the panel edge and resiliently urged thereby away from the mouth so that the tongue applies the outward force to the panel edge in reaction to the inwardly directed force of the panel edge.


10 7. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 6 wherein the biasing tongue is secured to the channel portion at or in the vicinity of the region at the base of the opposed wall remote from the channel mouth, the arrangement being such that when the opposed wall is resiliently moved away from its rest position as a result of engagement by the panel edge, the biasing tongue is located inwardly of the mouth of
15 the channel portion and engages with the panel edge when it enters the mouth.

20 8. A mounting section as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the front wall is movable, the front wall having a rest position and being movable from its rest position inwardly of the channel portion to allow the panel edge to enter the mouth of the channel portion past the movable front wall by lateral movement of the panel edge, the front wall being returned towards its rest position when the panel edge has passed the movable front wall and entered the channel portion between the front and opposed walls.

25 9. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 8 wherein the channel portion includes a base wall connecting the front and opposed walls together opposite to the mouth, the front wall being movable by a hinging movement about its edge remote from the mouth so as to be movable towards the base wall of the channel portion during the
30 movement of a panel edge past the front wall.

10. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 8 or 9 wherein the front wall is resiliently movable so that when the panel edge moves past the tip of the movable front wall at the mouth, the front wall will resiliently move back towards its rest position and enable the panel
35 edge to be located and clamped between the front and opposed walls.

11. A mounting section as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the channel portion comprising a base portion and a movable front wall and opposed wall are formed integrally, the



channel portion further including a mounting flange forming a continuation of the general plane of the base portion and enabling mounting of the channel portion to the structure.

5 12. A mounting section as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 wherein the channel portion comprises a base portion for mounting to the structure, the opposed wall being attached to the base portion and being resiliently movable upon contact of the panel edge therewith, the mounting section including a separate member, the
10 separate member having a main wall which defines the front wall, the main wall extending in use to the panel edge from the base portion and bearing against the panel edge, the separate member further comprising a retaining web extending from the main wall towards the base portion and being connected in use to the base portion to retain the separate member to the base portion.

15 13. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 12 wherein the main wall is fitted to the base portion so as to be capable of hinging movement relative to the base portion and thereby move into engagement with the panel edge when it is located against the opposed wall and to bring the retaining web into engagement with the base portion for
20 connection thereto.

14. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 12 or 13 wherein the retaining web is connected to the base with a snap fit between complementary formations provided by the retaining web and the base portion.

25 15. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 and further including a base portion, the front and opposed walls being both connected to the base portion and said front wall is connected to said base portion at a hinge connection to enable the front wall to hinge about its connection to the base portion after location of the
30 panel edge in its generally desired final position.

16. A mounting section as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 and further including a base portion for securing the mounting section to the structure, the base portion including cantilevered webs which define concave formations for enabling complementary means secured to the
35 structure to cooperate with the concave formations and secure the base portion to the structure.

17. A mounting section substantially as herein before described

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with particular reference to Figs. 2 to 12 of the accompanying drawings.

5 Dated this 10th day of February, 1993

PATENT ATTORNEY SERVICES

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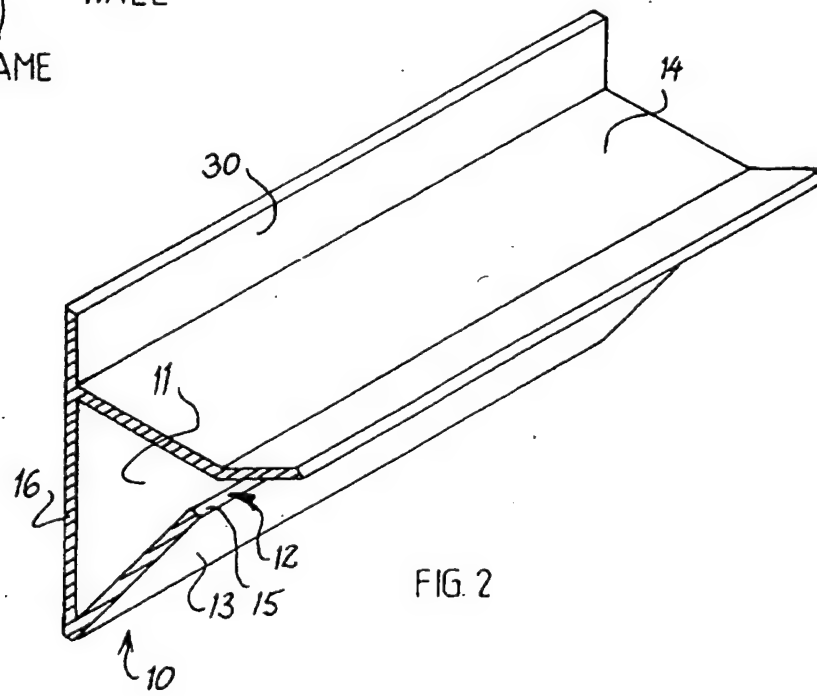
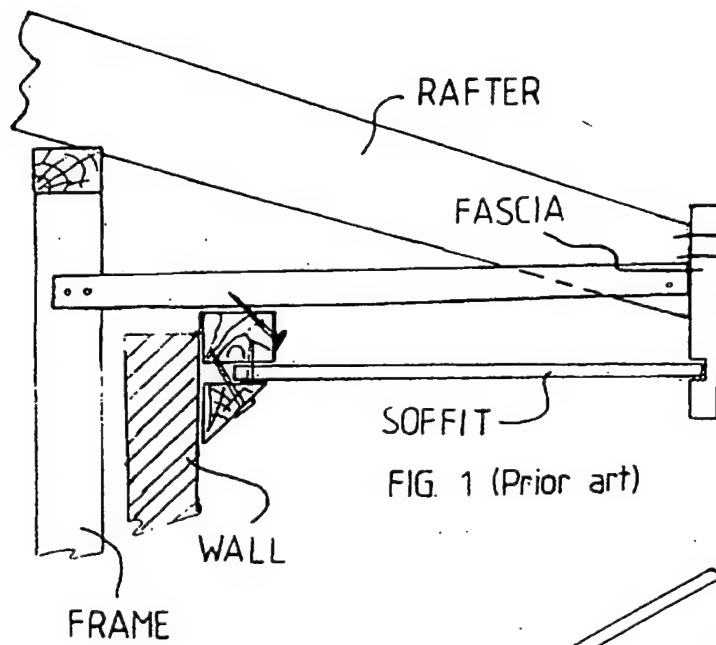
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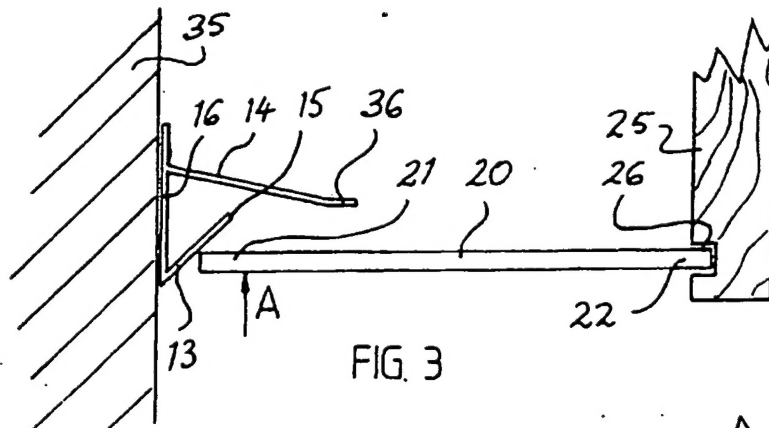


FIG. 3

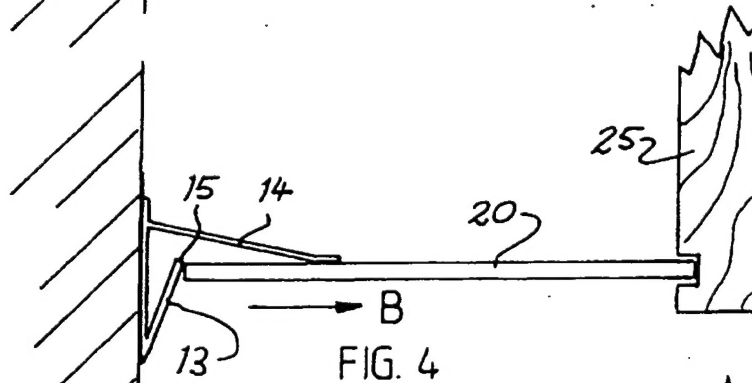


FIG. 4

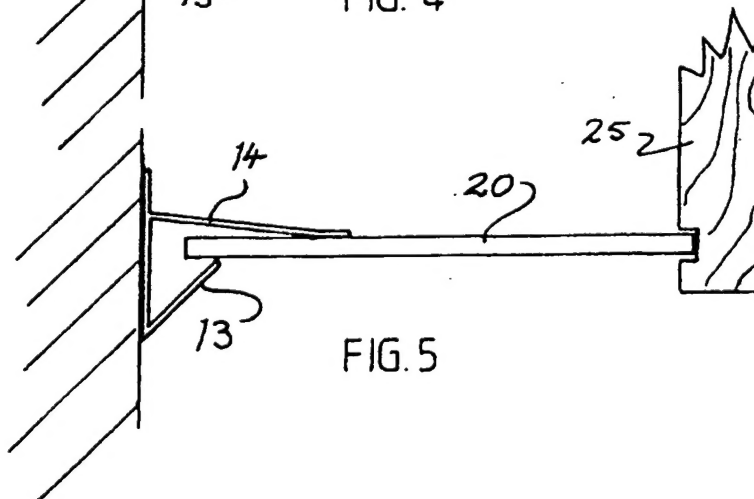
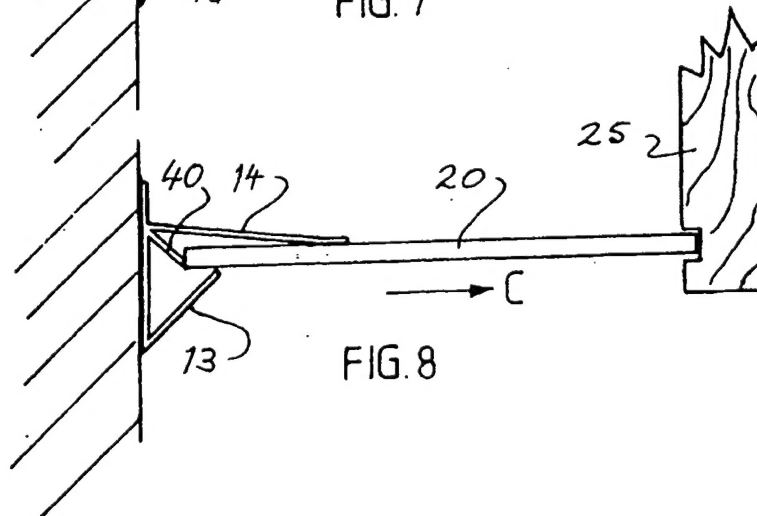
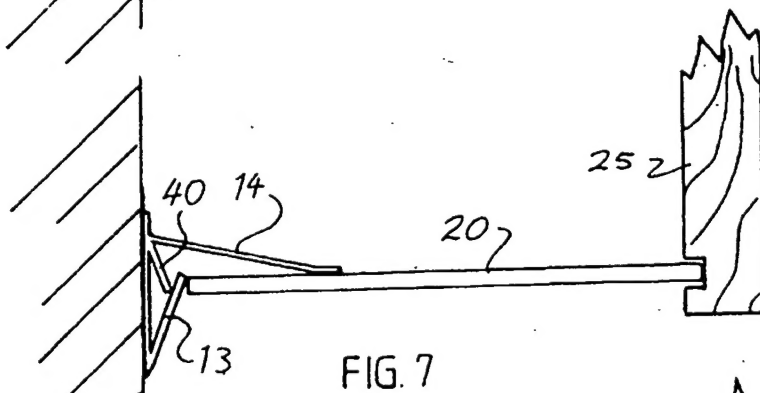
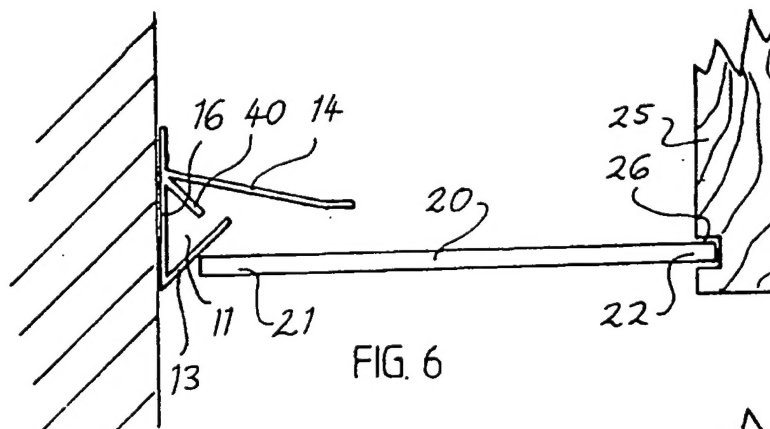


FIG. 5



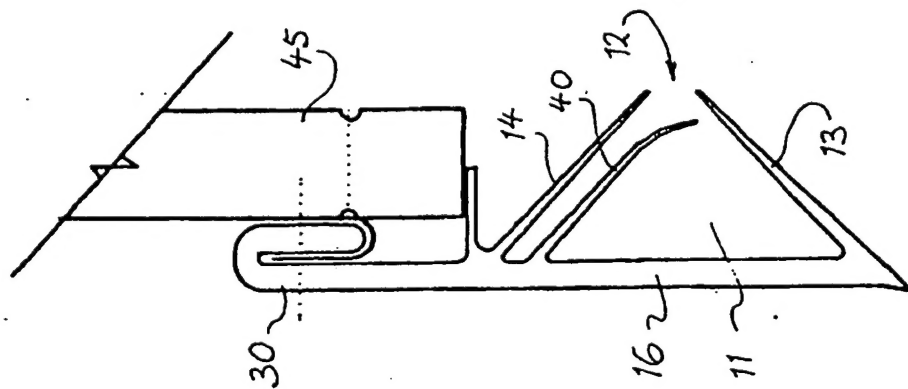


FIG. 9

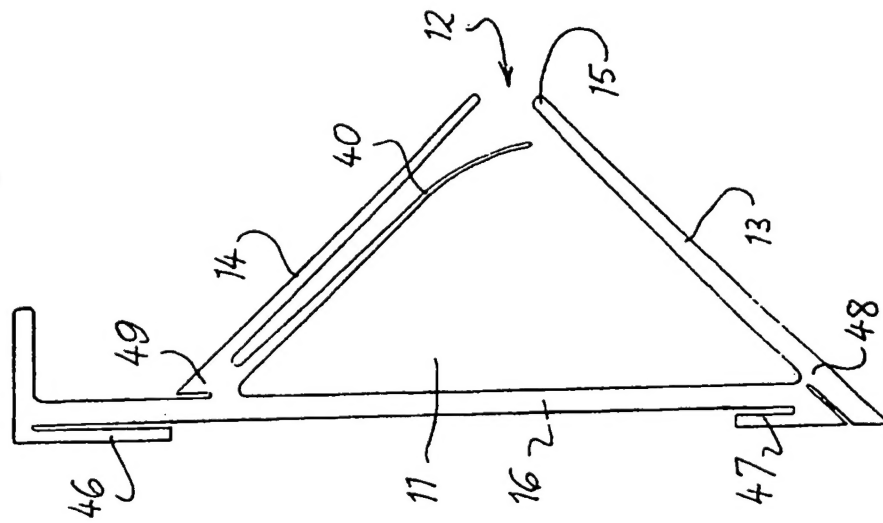


FIG. 10

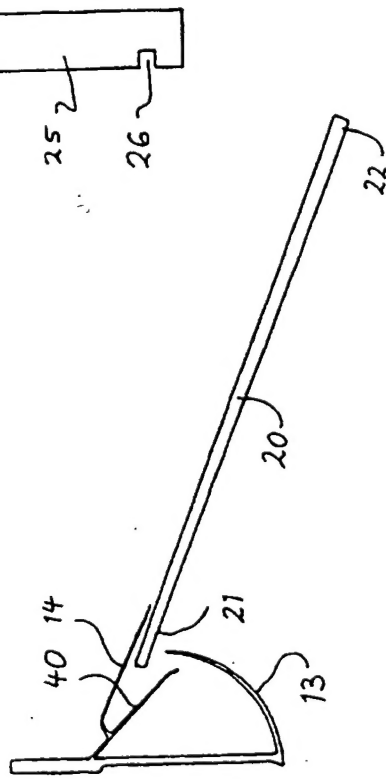


FIG. 11

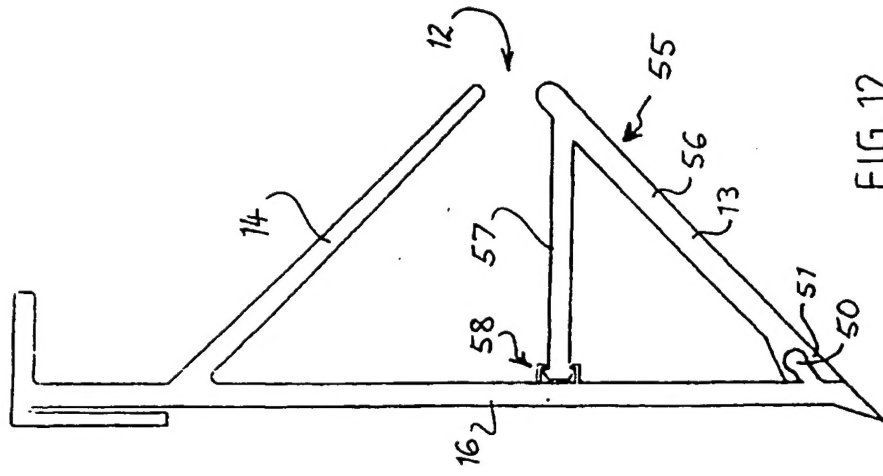


FIG. 12